THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, December 14, 1810. No. 1254.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Doctor Stevenson,

Requests all persons indebted to him to make payment before the 15th January next.

Pittsburgh Dec. 1, 1810.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 18th Nov. last *THOMAS HENRY*, an Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying business; about 19 years of age. Whoever will apprehend said Apprentice and deliver him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HAYS.

December 6, 1810.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of ever description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

PORK,

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork.—Whiskey, Soap, Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets. have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Seaon.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*. have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic* and *Divinity; School Books, Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore, etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus*, etc. etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co Philadelphia. The highest price given for clean *Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

WM. B FOSTER & Co

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Market Street, next door to the Office of '*The Pittsburgh Gazette*,'

a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandise,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

They have the following

Liquors and Groceries

For Sale at *Cost and Carriage;*

Madeira, Lisbon & Sherry Wine, 1st quality,
Cogniac Brandy, 1st and 2nd do.
Jamaica Spirits, do. do.
Coffee,
Brown and Lump Sugar,
Madder,
Allum,
Spanish Whiting,
Rice,
Ginger,
Copperas,
Pepper and Allspice,
Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Chalk,
White Lead,
} In Kegs.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
} Tea by the Chest.
Mustard,
Spanish Segars
Chocolate
} By the Box.
Shad and Mackrale,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Shot by the bag

A few Barrels of old double Distilled Whiskey and Country Gin.

They have also for Sale the following articles from Col. Humphrie's manufactory in Connecticut.

Superfine broad Cloths,
Common do.
Cassimers,
Cassinets,
Coating,
Woolen Stockings,
Cotton do
Checks and Stripes,
Bed Ticken,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Muslin.

Lee's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines for Sale.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1810. tf.

From the N. YORK GAZETTE, Nov. 27.

Late from Lisbon.

Capt. Brown, of the ship Canton, arrived last evening in 23 days from Lisbon. He informs that Mr. Green was left by Mr. Jarvais, as the American Consul—that twelve British sail of the line, several frigates and sloops of war were left in Lisbon, and five were daily expected—That several gun brigs and gun boats were opposite the town of Villa Franca, about 20 miles up the Tagus, which place was in possession of the French. That skirmishes were daily taking place between the French and a party of British tars, who when on shore, occupied the town of Alkandra, about a mile from Villa Franca. That the French general Marsenic was killed about the 25th of October by a shot from one of the English gun boats—That the French and English piquets were within hail of each—That Gen. Romana had joined the earl of Busaco (Lord Wellington) with an army of 10,000 men—That Col. Trant had taken Coimbra, and made 5000 French prisoners, many of whom were wounded in the late battle; and some of them had arrived at Lisbon for the purpose of being sent to England—That 500 British transports were in Lisbon Roads, and that the people of Lisbon, as well as the British army, were in high spirits. Capt. B. further adds, that the day he sailed (the 1st inst.) it was reported that Massena was on the retreat.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

It is by some supposed that Lucien has fallen involuntary into the hands of our government. He is said to have been actually proceeding to the United States, in the vessel which conveyed him from Civita Vecchia, when she was overhauled by the Pomona frigate. Being a French subject, both himself and his property on board, which is stated at 100,000l sterling, become, in a strict sense of the laws of war, subject to capture; and it will rest with the government and captors whether he is to be exempted from their operation.

The following short memoir of him will not be found uninteresting.

Lucien Bonaparte was born in the year 1774. He came to France in 1793, and became an assistant usher in a primary school at Marsailles, were he soon after his arrival married an innkeeper's daughter. Some few years after this he had his wife destroyed. When his brother was appointed commander in chief of Italy, Lucien obtained the situation of a *commissaire de guerre*, in which post he soon amassed a considerable fortune.

When he was at Genoa, he became owner of a privateer, or rather a pirate. The depredations committed by that vessel excited the animadversions of all the French papers. One case in particular, made a great noise in Paris. A vessel from Morrocco was bound to some port in Italy; she was met by Lucien's privateer, and carried into Ajaccio, in Corsica, where she was condemned; the crew were imprisoned, and afterwards sent from the island in an open boat. However, they found their way to Marseilles, and the captain found means to go to Paris, where he made the affair known. The case came on before the prize court; but it was so barefased a robbery that the president informed the directory of it; the consequence was, that the Turk was arrested and conveyed under escort to Marseilles, where he and his crew took their passage on board some neutral vessel for Sicily, with a pretty good specimen of French republican fraternity and civilization!!

On the 18th Brumaire, it was Lucien who gained the day. In return for which his brother appointed him minister of the interior. His conduct in that situation was infamous beyond example: he robbed and pilfered in every direction.—His intrigues and debaucheries with the fair sex were numberless. At his office he violated a young lady of 18; her screams brought all the clerks of the office to the minister's apartments. This affair made a great sensation; and his *amours* with his sister Marat, contributed in a great degree to his brother removing him from Paris; and accordingly he was sent embassador to Madrid. Very soon after he went to Bajadoz, to treat for peace with Portugal. The *sine qua non* was to be a private douceur to himself of six millions of livrs, about 280,000l. sterling; but as the government of Portugal had not Specie to give, they paid him in rough diamonds. Soon after his return to Paris, a Mr. Solomans, a rich diamond merchant, from London, went there to purchase them.

Lucien was oppointed member of the tribune on his return, and made some very good speeches—He was afterwards made senator, but did not get beyond that.—*London paper.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Spanish chiefains—In two years and a half the conquest of Spain has not been achieved; the spirit of resistance increases and is confirmed, while those who serve the invaders are full of discontent and dissention. Besides the more regular armies, which under Blake in Murcia, Caro in Valentia, O'Donnell in Catalonia, Romana in Estramadura, Mahi in Gallicia, and Elio at the Island of Leon, are unbroken and well disciplined; the whole country swarms with bands of patriots, who intercept convoys and couriers, destroy small detachments of the French, and infest the very gates of the towns in their possession.

"The Empezinado, have witnessed at Aranda, on the Douro, the murder of his whole family in cold blood by a party of French soldiers. escaped from their hands, and swore never to sheath his sword while a Frenchman remained in Spain.

"He collected a troop of 12,000 men, who have armed themselves as well as they have been able, and are cloathed in the imperial uniforms which they have taken. There is scarcely a province in the peninsula which he has not visited; and in all his name is the theme of praise, and the cause of terror.

"In Gallicia he reduced the army of marshal Ney to want, and literally to nakedness, by intercepting his supplies and his couriers.

"In the mountains of Guadrama, near Madrid, the French had taken prisoners eight of his men, whom they had nailed to the trunks of trees, as a warning to other BRIGANDS; this was no sooner known to the Empezinado, than he marched to the attack of a French detachment; having succeeded in taking some prisoners, he conducted them to the same spot on which his own followers had suffered death, and inflicted upon them the same punishment in the same manner. Marshal Bessieres, quickly perceiving on which side would be the advantage of such a warfare of retaliation, was obliged to submit to the humiliation of concluding a formal treaty, in which both parties promised to adopt a milder and more civilized system. I have been informed by a Spanish officer, who served with distinction near Salamanca and Valladolid, that the Empezinado appeared often at the gates of the former city, playing on his guitar, and provoking the French soldiers to come forth and fight him.

"Having resolved to deliver three hundred Spaniards who were imprisoned in Valladolid he entered the city at night in disguise, and contrived to intoxicate the French centinels, and released the captives; whom he sent to the army of the marquis de la Romana.

"This intrepid captain has frequently carried off the French guard from the gates of Madrid, and of other cities. He has twice attempted to seize the body of Joseph Bonaparte. On the first occasion he sacked the palace of the Buen Retiro, close to Madrid, and escaped with a booty of 50,000l sterling. On the last, he failed by the treachery of one of his lieutenants, who having engaged part of the troops to betray their leader, was himself killed by them.

"These anecdotes will suffice to prove, the Empezinado possessed of all the qualities which romance itself attributes to his occupation. Such a warfare, conducted by such leaders and there are many in Spain, is most noxious to the enemy, and most deserving of support from the government.

War in Spain and Portugal.

[*Translated for the N. Y. Evening Post.*]

LISBON, Oct. 19.

The Anglo-Portuguese army, after having been considerably reinforced subsequently to the battle of Bussaco, is strongly intrenched, and concentrated within the lines, which were beforehand prepared by the talents and foresight of the General in chief. We see the Spaniards arrive, belonging to the left, the most disciplined and most warlike of Spain, who come to take part in our fortune, and in our glory. On the contrary, the army of Massena has diminished every day; the banks of the Mondego, whence he could obtain some supplies, are now in our possession, and probably some of his beggage that he has left behind will also fall into our hands. It is true that the evacation of the ground nearest us was made rather precipitately, in consequence of which they found some provisions; but the daily consumption of an army is very considerable, and the unanimous account of all the prisoners is, that the French troops are highly discontented owing to the great privations which they experience; every day renders their situation more critical; and an imperious necessity must very shortly reduce them, either to give that battle under a great disadvantage or commence a retreat through a country in want of every thing, and in the presence of a vigilant army, which retreat would be as disastrous to them as a battle itself; this uncertainty will soon be dissipated; but in either event, we confidently expect that the result will lower the pride and lessen the renown of the French Eagles, and that the troops, who have dared to enter our country, will experience a signal defeat.

Oct. 20.—Nothing of importance has occurred in our armies; the enemy continue to respect our positions, and content themselves with reconnoitering. We have no news from Cadiz since the 6th of October, nor have we in consequence of the late storms, received the mail from Oporto, by which we might have some news from the south of Spain; we are therefore ignorant of the progress of the Spaniards in the last month. Meanwhile the city of Lisbon enjoys great tranquility; this Capital, the most popu-

lous and rich in the Peninsula, sees with calmness the French encamped at the distance of five leagues from its walls, no greater alarm having been excited than is natural in circumstances much less serious—The French naturally expect tumult and anarchy, and the sad experience of the last year at Oporto; the disorders which took place at Madrid, Seville, and in the other considerable cities which they entered, were calculated to strengthen their expectations. But our government had long since taken its measures, and now it is apparent how highly important they are to us; the steadiness, the good sense, and the patriotism of the inhabitants of this capital have shewn the more eminently, and have not deceived the confidence reposed in them; our armies have received great reinforcements, and that of the enemy on the contrary has continually diminished. Well informed persons, who have visited our positions, are of opinion that it is impossible for the enemy to force them and that the glory of Massena is about to suffer a dreadful eclipse.

Oct. 26.—As yet we have no news from our armies of any action of importance. Gen. Massena, who certainly was very ill informed respecting Portugal, and our troops, marched with all the pride, which is natural to him, into the Portuguese territory, and suddenly his extreme ardour is converted into an apathy truly contemptible. He perceived our lines, but wanting his usual weapons, which are bribery and treason, he has not had the boldness to attack them. We know to a certainty that the number of his deserters and sick is prodigious; the former assert that his privations are great, and that the sick were treated in the most wretched manner.

Yesterday arrived the Spanish division commanded by Gen. La Carrera, composed of very good troops, who will continue to merit in our country the praises of valor, which they acquired in Gallicia, in Castile, and in Estramadura.

Also, arrived in 12 vessels, conveyed by an English frigate, the prisoners who were taken in Coimbra, and who were carried from thence to Oporto, where they were embarked for Lisbon.

October 22.—*Copy of a letter from Col. Trant to his excellency the marshal commander in chief.*

COIMBRA, Oct. 7.

SIR—I have great pleasure in informing your excellency, that I have this day happily entered Coimbra, with the loss of a few men killed and wounded.

In my letter of the 6th inst. I had the honour to inform you, that I intended to proceed to Mialhada in the course of that day for the purpose of forming a junction with the corps, which were under the command of brigadier general Miller, and of Col. Wilson, and making an attack upon the city; but when I arrived there I was informed that the said corps were delayed by the want of supplies, in the district near Busaco, which were completely exhausted, and the cavalry not being able to advance with rapidity on account of the fatigues which they had experienced in their former marches.

The only alternative which remained in order to prevent any defensive measures from being taken in C imbra, as I was within three leagues of the city, was to march thither with my own division only, it being probable that the enemy was as yet ignorant of my arrival at Mialhada.

For this reason I began my march at midnight, proceeded by a squadron of cavalry; commanded by that brave officer lieutenant Dontel, whose name on another occasion I mentioned to your excellency. The regiment of Coimbra had the post of honor in front of the column of infantry. My plan of attack was to enter Coimbra at two different points at the same time; one division by the road of Oporto, and the other, separating itself from the column immediately on passing the kilns, was to gain the heights east of the city; and entering the Arch of Santa Anna, to proceed to Loreto: but this plan was to be executed only in case the enemy should be met at the gates.

At a small distance from the kilns on the road of Mialhada, I met a detachment of the enemy to the left of this city, and ommencing a fire, I extended the caval- to the kilns, and fortunately cut off all mmunication with Coimbra. The ene- s detachment surrendered after having some men; and not meeting with any er of the enemy's troops by the princi- roads, and after crossing the bridge Mondego to follow the Lisbon roads, order to intercept all communication ith the army, which was performed with he greatest spirit and gallantry by lieut. Dontel, with the loss of only one dragoon, who was killed.

I ordered the divisions of infantry to march to the principal places in the city, where we were resisted about an hour, in which time we had only two men killed, and 25 wounded, among whom is colonel Serpe, of the regiment of Penafiel: this colonel commanded the first brigade, the conduct of which is worthy your excellency's approbation. The principal force of the enemy, which was stationed in Santa Clara, on the side of the Mondego, maintained for some time, an irregular fire upon our cavalry and when it passed the bridge; but the French officer who commanded there, as soon as he observed that lieut. Dontel had crossed the bridge, proposed a capitulation; I had then advanced as far as the Convent, and would admit of no other proposition than that of surrendering at discretion, promising them however my protection from the insults of the peasants. The troops laid down their arms and retired.

I have reason to believe that the number of the prisoners exceeds 5000, of which 4000 are on their march to Oporto, including an entire company of the marine guards of the emperor. 3500 muskets were taken, and almost all of them were loaded, by which a judgment may be formed of the number of soldiers who were in a condition for defensive service.

I have caused these arms to be distributed among the country militia. We found no artillery, but we seized a quantity of oxen and sheep, which the enemy had collected for the subsistance of their troops, and which is a great acquisition to ours. It is supposed that there are 80 officers among the prisoners.

The chief commissary, Mr. Flaudin, who acted as governor, will remain at Coimbra, being sick. From the nature of the attack your excellency will easily conceive how difficult it was to oblige the soldiers and armed peasantry, not to plunder the prisoners; and I am sorry to say that the peasants committed some acts of violence; but I judge that from 600 to 800 Frenchmen only were victims to their resentment. I must observe that nothing can exceed the state of misery in which I found this city. The enemy not content with having sacked it throughout, plundered it of every valuable could be found, had set fire to some houses, and piled up in the streets in the greatest disorder, all the provisions, which they could not take with them; for which reason they could not be expected that near 800 soldiers, natives of this city and its neighbourhood, accompanied by their miserable relatives and acquintances, could be patient witnessing a scene of devastation, in which their property had been destroyed in a manner so unjust and scandalous; notwithstanding I beg your excellency to be persuaded that every possible effort was used to protect the French who fell into our power, and after the first moment I succeeded in rescuing them from insult.

As the corps of Brigadier General Miller, and of Colonel Wilson arrived here in the morning, I propose to leave one of my brigades, and march with the rest of my division, as an escort, to Oporto; for such a degree has the animosity of the country people been excited by the last passage of the French army, that I consider my presence absolutely necessary, and particularly in the districts between the Mondego and the Vouga.

I shall close this account by assuring your excellency, that the bravery of the troops on this occasion deserved the highest credit; it being impossible for me to euloguise any individuals, when all highly distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, &c.

NICHOLAS TRANT.

His excellency Marshal Beresford.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, December 14, 1810.

On the 16th of November last, Col. Cushing, with three companies of infantry, marched from the cantonment near Natchez, to reinforce the garrison of Fort Stoddert, on the Mobile—and the dragoons and light artillery were removed from the camp and stationed at Fort Adams and along the line.

Circular letter from a committee appointed by the officers of the Massachusetts line of the late federal army, to the officers in the different states.

Boston, (Massachusetts)
February 28, 1792.

SIR,

WE have had the honour to be appointed a committee, by the officers of the Massachusetts line of the late army, to attend to and prosecute their memorial to the congress of the United States, on the subject of compensation for the losses sustained by them and the soldiers who served during the war, in consequence of the singular manner in which their services have been acknowledged and requited by the United States.

By a letter, bearing date June 1, 179 you were informed of the measures adopted in pursuing that object, and that a memorial was presented to congress on the subject of our complaint.

Finding that no relief has been afforded, or, as far as our information extends contemplated, and convinced that, there is a just debt as yet undischarged on the part of government, our determination is to repeat our application, and re-assert our claim, until we obtain consideration and relief: or until it shall be declared by the voice of the United States in congress, that our claims are visionary and without foundation; and that a hard earned *bona fide* debt can be honorably and justly cancelled by certificates received in the first instance by a kind of compulsion, alienated in most cases from necessity, unsupported by funds, and passing in exchange for only a sixth or an eighth of their nominal value.

To the pursuit of this measure we are urged by a conviction, that our request is founded on the immutable principles of reason, equity, and justice, by a sense of duty to ourselves, and more especially, to those faithful companions of the war, who served under our command, whose dispersed and embarrassed circumstances preclude them from application, and in whose behalf we are bound to appear by every principle of affection and gratitude.

Should it be objected, that the claim has lain dormant and may have suffered diminution, we would observe, that if America had been conquered by Britain, neither life, liberty, or retribution, would probably have been the lot of many of the present applicants. To have preferred the application in any of the years of public embarrassment, which succeeded the peace, when the government and finances of the country wanted energy and even existence, would have comported neither with the interest nor character of the army. The records of the old government contain ample and frequent acknowledgements, that the services have been faithfully performed on one part, together with an universal disposition to remunerate them. And the public inability is the true and only source to which the failure on the part of government can be attributed.

The present government was instituted for the establishment of justice among other great objects To this end they possess the power and ability. And as we have every confidence in the liberality and justice of the existing administration, we solicit their final decision on the merits of our cause.

To facilitate the object of our wishes, we have judged it expedient to depute an agent to congress, to attend to and explain the nature of our application. On the twentieth day of march next, he will be in Philadelphia for that purpose; and this communication which we beg you to take the earliest opportunity to make known to the officers belonging to your state, is made to acquaint you with our determination, that, if you should think it expedient to adopt correspondent measures, our attempt may receive the aid of your advice and assistance.

To form a convention of officers from all the states, in order to consult and agree on a joint application, has been a favorite object with many; but taking every consideration into view, we have preferred the mode now adopted, and we hope it will meet with your approbation.

Gen. WILLIAM HULL, the person whom we have chosen for our agent, will give his constant attendance in Philadelphia, during the present session of congress: and we beg to recommend him to your attention and assistance.

With sentiments of respect, we are,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

W. HEATH,	W. EUSTIS,
J. BROOKS,	J CROCKER,
H. JACKSON,	T. EDWARDS.

Petition of the Massachusetts officers to congress.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled.

THE officers of the Massachusetts line of the American army, in behalf of themselves, and the soldiers of the said line, who were engaged to serve during the late war, beg leave respectfully to represent.

That in consequence of the resolution of congress, recommending to the several states to provide payment for the troops raised in them respectively for their services, until the expiration of the year 1780, they received promissory notes from the state of Massachusetts for the arrears of pay due to them within that period.—And although the time has expired, in which the principal of the said notes became due, they have received but an inconsiderable part either of principal or interest, five years interest being now due on a certain description of them.

From the commencement of January, 1781, to the termination of the war, their accounts were settled by a commissioner appointed from congress. This commissioner issued certificates ascertaining the balances due to them respectively, and declaratory of an interest of six per centum to be annually paid thereon.

Had it been possible for them to have received an actual payment at this important moment, when they were to re-enter life under the disadvantage of having the habits of their former occupations impaired by their military pursuits, their property and connections deranged and lost, their families involved for a necessary support, it would have proved more advantageous to them than any subsequent relief, perhaps in the power of government to afford them. Instead of this, they retired patiently from the field, possessing only the evidences of their claims, to contend with all the evils incident to their situation; in a confidence, strengthened by the assurances of their beloved general, that the time would come when they should "receive ample and complete justice."

From the imbecility of the confederation, no funds have been established to support the credit of their certificates; and they have been left to take their value from public opinion: the army have consequently realized no more from these evidences of their demands, than the value so stamped on them by the public voice.

Under the government of the U. States, they engaged in the service of America: the records of this government contain the evidence, that they have served with faithfulness. And as the people of America are now happy in a constitution, formed with a design, and endowed with the powers, "to establish justice," the prayer and the object of this petition is, that congress will be pleased to consider the nature and degree of compensation which your petitioners have received from their state and from the union, and take such order thereon, as your wisdom shall direct, that the contract between the country and the army may be faithfully and honorably performed.

And as in duty bound they shall ever pray.

(Copy.) B. LINCOLN.

At a respectable meeting of the officers of the late American army on the 4th of July, 1792, in the city of New-York, in consequence of a public notification.

COL EBENEZER STEVENS, *in the chair.*

RESOLVED, that the services rendered by the army of the United States, although the public faith was thereto pledged, remain unremunerated; that the public engagement to the officers and soldiers, was for a certain sum in specie, to be paid them, for certain military services to be rendered by the said army; that the united states have, in the most full and unequivocal manner, acknowledged, that those services have been faithfully performed by the army; that the demand for these have neither been discharged in specie, nor in any other property equivalent thereto; that the certificates given to the army being unsupported by funds, had no other value than what public opinion stamped on them.

It is therefore resolved, that a committee be appointed to co-operate with such committees or agent, as are or may be appointed by other states, in a petition to congress, at their next session, expressed decently, respectfully, and manly, for what, by the unalterable principles of justice, remains yet their due.

Resolved, That Col. Ebenezer Stevens, Col. Marinus Willett, George Leaycraft, John T. Vashcher, Isaac Ledyard, Joseph Brown, esqrs. and Mr. Lawrens, be and hereby are appointed our committee, who, or a majority of them, are authorised to pursue such active measures, appoint such agent or agents, as to them shall seem conducive, to promote the object and produce the effect of this our most reasonable claim.

By order of the meeting,

EBENEZER STEVENS,
Chairman.

(Attest.) GEO. LEAYCRAFT,
Secretary.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1810.

The president of the United States this day communicated by *Mr. Ed. Coles*, his private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The embarrassments which have prevailed in our foreign relations, and so much employed the deliberations of Congress, make it a primary duty, in meeting you, to communicate whatever may have occurred, in that branch of our affairs.

The act of last session of Congress "concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies" having invited, in a new form a termination of their edicts against our neutral commerce, copies of the act were immediately forwarded to our ministers at London and Paris; with a view that its object might be within the early attention of the French and British Governments.

By the communication received through our minister at Paris, it appeared, that a knowledge of the act by the French government, was followed by a declaration that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked and would cease to have effect on the first day of November ensuing. These being the only known edicts of France, within the description of the act, and the revocation of them, being such that they ceased at that date, to violate our neutral commerce; the fact, as prescribed by law, was announced by a proclamation bearing date the second day of November.

It would have well accorded with the conciliatory views, indicated by this proceeding on the part of France, to have extended them to all the grounds of just complaint, which now remain unadjusted with the United States. It was particularly anticipated that, as a further evidence of just dispositions towards them, restoration would have been immediately made of the property of our citizens seized under a misapplication of the principle of reprisals, combined with a misconstruction of a law of the United States. This expectation has not been fulfilled.

From the British government no communication on the subject has been received. To a communication from our minister at London of the revocation, by the French government, of its Berlin and Milan decrees, it was answered that the British system would be relinquished as soon as the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations have been restored to the condition in which it stood, previously to the promulgation of these decrees. This pledge, altho' it does not necessarily import, does not exclude the intention of relinquishing, along with the orders in council, the practice of those novel blockades which have a like effect of interrupting our neutral commerce. And this further justice to the United States is the rather to be looked for, inasmuch as the blockades in question being not more contrary to the established law of nations than inconsistent with the rules of blockade formerly recognized by Great Britain herself, could have no alledged basis, other than the plea of retaliation, alledged as the basis of the orders in council. Under the modification of the original orders of November 1807, into the orders of April 1809, there is indeed scarcely a nominal distinction between the orders and the blockades. One of these illegitimate blockades, bearing date in May 1806, having been expressly avowed to be still unrescinded, and to be, in effect, comprehended in the orders in council, was too distinctly brought within the purview of the act of congress, not to be comprehended in the explanation of the requisites to a compliance with it. The British government was accordingly apprized by our minister near it, that such was the light in which the subject was to be regarded.

On the other important subjects depending between the U. States and that government no progress has been made, from which an early and satisfactory result can be relied on.

In this new posture of our relations with those powers, the consideration of congress will be properly turned to a removal of doubts which may occur in the exposition, and of difficulties in the execution, of the act above cited.

The commerce of the United States, with the North of Europe, heretofore much vexed by licentious cruizers, particularly under the Danish flag, has latterly been visited with fresh and extensive depredations. The measures pursued in behalf of our injured citizens not having obtained justice for them, a farther and more formal interposition with the Danish government is contemplated. The principles which have been maintained by that government in relation to neutral commerce, and the friendly professions of his Danish majesty towards the United States, are valuable pledges, in favour of a successful issue.

Among the events growing out of the state of the Spanish monarchy, our attention was imperiously attracted to the change, developing itself in that portion of West-Florida; which tho' of right appertaining to the United States, had remained in possession of Spain; awaiting the result of negociations for its actual delivery to them. The Spanish authority was subverted; and a situation produced, exposing the country to interior events, which might essentially effect the rights and welfare of the Union. In such a conjuncture, I did not delay the interposition required for the occupancy of the territory west of the river Perdido; to which the title of the United States extends, and to which laws, provided for the territory of Orleans, are applicable. With this view the proclamation, of which a copy is laid before you, was confided to the governor of that territory, to be carried into effect. The legality and necessity of the course pursued, assure me of the favorable light in which it will present itself to the legislature; and of the promptitude, with which they will supply whatever provisions may be due to the essential rights and equitable interests of the people thus brought into the bosom of the American family.

Our amity with the powers of Barbary, with the exception of a recent occurrence at Tunis of which an explanation is just received, appears to have been uninterrupted, and to have been more firmly established.

With the Indian tribes, also, the peace and friendship of the United States are found to be so eligible, that the general disposition to preserve both continues to gain strength.

I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly interesting extension of useful manufactures; the combined product of professional occupations, and of household industry. Such, indeed, is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in these substitutes for supplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that in a national view, the change is justly regarded as of itself more than a recompence for those privations and losses resulting from foreign injustice, which furnished the general impulse required for its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labour, by regulations of the commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections.

It will rest with the consideration of congress, also, whether a provident, as well as fair encouragement, would not be given to our navigation, by such regulations as will place it on a level of competition with foreign vessels, particularly in transporting the important and bulky productions of our own soil. The failure of equality and reciprocity in the existing regulations on this subject operates, in our ports, as a premium to foreign competitors; and the inconvenience must increase as these may be multiplied, under more favorable circumstances, by the more than countervailing encouragements now given them, by the laws of their respective countries.

Whilst it is universally admitted that a well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people; and whilst it is evident that the means of diffusing and improving useful knowledge from so small a portion of the expenditures for national purposes, I cannot presume it to be unseasonable, to invite your attention to the advantages of superadding, to the means of education provided by the several states, a seminary of learning instituted by the national legislature, within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction; the expence of which might be defrayed, or reimbursed, out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation within those limits.

Such an institution, though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions; by expanding the patriotism; and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments and the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be redistributed, in due time, through every part of the community; sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony. But above all, a well constituted seminary, in the centre of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it would contribute not less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure, of our free and happy system of government.

Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil.

In the midst of uncertainties, necessarily connected with the great interests of the U. States, prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements.—The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will submit the statements and estimates which may aid Congress in their ensuing provisions for the land and naval forces. The statement of the latter will include a view of the transfers of appropriations in the naval expenditures, and the grounds on which they were made.

The fortifications for the defence of our maritime frontier have been prosecuted according to the plan laid down in 1808. The works, with some exceptions, are completed, and furnished with ordnance. Those for the security of the city of N. York, though far advanced towards completion, will require a further time and appropriation. This is the case with a few others, either not completed, or in need of repairs.

The improvements, in quality and quantity, made in the manufactory of cannon, and of small arms, both at the public armories, and private factories, warrant additional confidence in the competency of these resources, for supplying the public exigencies.

These preparations for arming the militia, having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power vested in Congress, with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety; it is for their consideration whether further provisions are not requisite, for the other contemplated objects of organization and discipline. To give to this mass of physical and moral force, the efficiency which it merits, and is capable of receiving; it is indispensible that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards an accomplishment of this important work, I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system, which shall in the first instance, call into the field, at the public expence, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus acquired would gradually diffuse through the entire body of the militia that practical knowledge and promptitude for active service, which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt, either of the necessity, or of the efficacy, of competent military skill, in those portions of an army, in fiting it for the final duties, which it may have to perform.

The corps of Engineers, with the Military Academy, are entitled to the early attention of Congress. The buildings at the seat, fixt by law, for the present academy, are so far in decay, as not to afford the necessary accommodation. But a revision of the law is recommended, principally with a view to a more enlarged cultivation and diffusion of the advantages of such institutions, by providing professorships for all the necessary branches of military instruction, and by the establishment of an additional academy at the seat of government, or elsewhere. The means by which war, as well for defence as for offence, are now carried on, render these schools of the most scientific operations and indispensible part of every adequate system.

Even among nations whose large standing armies and frequent wars could afford every other opportunity of instruction, these establishments are found to be indispensible, for the due attainment of the branches of military science, which require a regular course of study and experiment. In a government, happily without the other opportunities, seminaries, where the elementary principles of the art of war can be taught without actual war and without the expence of extensive and standing armies, have the precious advantage of uniting an essential preparation against external danger, with a scrupulous regard to internal safety. In no other way, probably, can a provision, of equal efficacy for the public defence, be made at so little expence, or more consistently with the public liberty.

The receipts into the treasury during the last year ending on the 30th September last, (and amounting to more than eight millions and an half of dollars) have exceeded the current expences of the government, including the interest of the public debt. For the purpose of reimbursing at the end of the year $3,750,000 of the principal, a loan, as authorised by law, had been negociated to that amount; but has since been reduced to $2,750,000; the reduction being permitted by the state of the treasury; in which there will be a balance, remaining at the end of the year estimated at $2,000,000—For the probable receipts of the next year, and other details, I refer to statements which will be transmitted from the treasury, and which will enable you to judge what further provisions may be necessary, for the ensuing years.

Reserving for future occasions, in the course of the session, whatever other communications may claim your attention, I close the present, by expressing my reliance, under the blessing of Divine Providence, on the judgment and patriotism which will guide your measures, at a period particularly calling for united councils and inflexible exertions, for the welfare of our country, and by assuring you of the fidelity and alacrity with which my co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT

THE FRIEND.

"*Sell not the Bear-skin before the bear is hunted.*"

IN younger life especially, imagination often runs away with the judgment. A young man gifted with a warm imagination, but whose judgment is immature for want of experience, views things through a false perspective. His throbbing head teems with flattering ideas. Every thing that *may* turn to his own favour he takes for granted, and every untoward incident that may chance to thwart and disappoint him, he leaves out of his calculations. A bold adventurer in the lottery of life, he feels sure of drawing a prize; and his too great confidence in this respect, is the very means of turning him up a blank.—For, as on one hand, it prevents that care and circumspection in business which is necessary to success, so, on the other, it leads him to square his expences not to his real circumstances, but to his prospects. Thus, as Franklin's Poor Richard says, his "estate is spent in the getting."

Young *Hopewell* took in a pretty good cargo of ideas for the voyage of life; but forgot to take with him a single idea of meeting with adverse winds and misadventures. He was neither a simpleton nor an ignoramus. He had an honest heart and a fertile brain, and learning enough for any ordinary occupations. He was weak in one particular only; he was inclined to believe every thing he found written in the chronicles of imagination. In short, no man was more skilful in the art of building castles in the air; an art which, though it always gives pleasure to the artist, seldom brings him profit.

Thus equipped with mental stores, and furnished also with small cash, *Hopewell* begins business. He begins on a large scale, and that naturally enough; for who, with a warm and pregnant imagination, could bear to be occupied with small things? His great stock in trade, with most of which his friends had betrusted him, *Hopewell* views with rapture. "All this," he says in his heart, "is worth——" "and its profits, from the first turn, will "encrease it to the sum of——. Well, "I can turn it seven times in seven years, "and shall then be worth full thirty thou- "sand dollars clear to myself."—*Hopewell*, so rich in prospect feels as though he had this wealth all in hand; and comes quite up to the reasonable expenses of a man already worth thirty thousand dollars.

A worm may penetrate and sink a ship as well as a cannon.—*Hopewell* met with no uncommon gales of adversity. He lost nothing by fire or by water; and not much by bad debts; yet his circumstances grew more narrow, year by year, till in less than seven years he became insolvent to a considerable amount. All this was owing, or principally owing, to one single circumstance——living on prospects, his outgoes constantly exceeded his incomes. Had *Hopewell* been not led away by that deceitful slut, *Imagination*, and conformed his management and his living, all along, according to his real circumstances, he might have had, if not wealth, at least a competence.—Many a promising and goodly young man have I seen upset, by carrying more sail that his bark and ballast could bear.

Peter A. Laubie,

HAS the honor to inform the public, that he has opened in the Diamond, a CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY SHOP. He keeps a supply of Cordials, Wines, French Brandy, and Holland Gin, Coffee, Sugars, Spanish Segars, &c. and different kinds of dried Fruits. Those ladies and gentlemen who may wish to have any particular kind of Pastry for Tea Parties, &c. by giving their orders in the morning, will be attended to punctually. Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1810.

To be Sold at Auction,

ON the 22d day of this inst. if not Sold prior to that date by private sale, a part of my TRACT of LAND, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, and on a branch of Girty's run. It contains about 130 acres, 20 acres or more of which may be converted into excellent meadow; the whole is extremely well timbered and watered; the iron pirites abound in the stream. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises. The conditions of sale will be made known on application to Messrs. *Griffin & Harris*, Auctioneers, or to the owner.

I. D. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, 13th December, 1810.

NOTICE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, one mile and an half from M'Kee's Port, on the 25th inst. a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, rising four years old, has one shoe on one of her feet, no particular marks visible. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE BARKHAMMER.

November 26, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that my wife Emily and myself have dissolved, by mutual consent, our marriage contract. This is therefore to forwarn all and every person from trusting her after this date, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

FREDERICK FRANK.

December 13, 1810.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug .1st, 1810.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer-skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches-maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors: they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Str's. and on an adjoining alley. There situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the *Diamond*

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

Spanish Gold, at the rate of 27 2-5 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

French Gold, at the same rate, without deduction.

British and Portugal Gold, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

THE subscriber offers For Sale.

A tract of Land

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st, Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *agent* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

For sale at this office.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed, on good paper.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Franklin Head Bookstor

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.
The Calender,
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.
Chinese Industry.
Great and noble actions.
Domestic Picture.
Chinese Oil Radish.
Early Potatoes.
Distellation from do.
Salt petre, how manufactured.
Wild Geese.
Anecdote—*Oriental*
Receipt for Consumption, &c.
Rates of Postage.
Friend's Meeting.
Advice to save Rags.
Horses and Sheep, comparative view
Courts of Law.
Tables of interest, *etc*
List of Roads.

Besides the contents of the above, th

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.
Temperance.
Weem's life of Washington.
Important Discovery of Clay.
A new Manufacture.
Poetical question in Algebra.
Mint of the U. States.
Gallatin's Report on Domestic Manufactures
Letters from Chilicothe.
—Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Salt Springs.
Steam Boat.
Spinning Wheels.
Domestic carpet, etc
Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Inhabitants and houses in Pittsburgh.
Marriages.
Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.

James C. Wukins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the City of Natchez where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

Steam Mill.

CASH

FOR

WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash or their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

Sub poenas for witnesses, Warrants Summonses, Executions, &c.

Now Opening

BY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810. tf.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And Dying advices to his Congregation.

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev. John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God.

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others.

"THE ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease. He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, "is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead."

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hypocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BAYTON & MILTENBARGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

Just Received

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatoryness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mindly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

INCREDIBLE

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and footed stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*